

## THE EVENING MISSOURIAN

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## JOBLESS WOMEN AFTER THE WAR

"What readjustments will take care of the thousands of women who will be forced out of work by the returning armies?" One often hears the question.

But will they be forced out of work? We have been through readjustments in the industrial world, and while they may not have been on such a tremendous scale as will be the case after this war, many of the principles are the same.

Various mechanical inventions have threatened to throw thousands out of work, as for instance the power looms which at first appearance indicated a sudden and violent industrial disturbance in the ranks of weavers. An easy transition took place, however, and everyone concerned was benefited.

After the war there will be a great expansion of industry. Demands will be greater and many of the ex-soldiers will be taken care of in that way.

Many of the women entered the industrial world because of economic or patriotic causes. Peace will bring back the bread winner and remove the necessity of further patriotic work; that large class of women will want to turn their jobs over to men.

Prices will probably be lower and it will not be necessary to have so many workers in each family.

It is prophesied that immediately after the war there will be an unusually large number of weddings and if a man cannot get a job by marrying the girl who has it, he can marry her and let some other man have her job.

The greatest expansion is in the industries normally employing women in the greatest numbers; clothing trades, textiles and canning. The one notable exception, of course, is the manufacture of munitions.

When men are once more available for industry, the readjustment will be gradual and easy and the women leaving their jobs will probably do so willingly.

## THE Y. M. C. A. IN PEACE

America had a Y. M. C. A. before the war; its organization was complete and efficient. But it did its work in a quiet, business-like manner, and many, perhaps most, Americans merely glanced at its buildings.

If everyone had known of all the work done by the Y. M. C. A., it would have been unnecessary to send out public speakers to arouse interest in the work and to solicit funds.

The war has taught Americans much.

The Y. M. C. A., an institution which in peace was considered by many "a good thing to have, especially in a railroad or college town and in large cities," announces in war that it needs some 40 or 50 million dollars. The unprepared American was dumfounded. But he read, listened, realized and then responded most generously.

The war has worked wonders for the Y. M. C. A. and soldiers returning from the front will add to its good name; when the war is over it will prosper as never before.

But if we had supported this institution in peace as we have in war, there would be more secretaries in the field and more Y. M. C. A. huts at home and abroad and it would not have been necessary to ask for such a large sum. In time of peace the Y. M. C. A. could not adequately prepare for war because the American people did not give sufficient support.

## THE U. S. WAR COUNCIL

Following the charges made by Major General William Crozier that the War Department had inefficiently managed the purchase and distribution of supplies to the men overseas and in training camp, comes the announcement that a war council has been organized by the War Department, to co-ordinate all matters of supplies and to govern the relations between the armies in the field and the department.

The council will be composed of men experienced in all phases of military science. Men will be sent abroad to observe and will report to the council. The larger problems of the military administration will be solved by these men.

The Allied nations have long had such councils, and they have proved invaluable. Whether the charges

made by General Crozier had anything to do with the formation of the council in this country only the Washington officials know, but America has needed such an organization since the entrance into the war.

## WAR POETRY

The agony of war is often softened in the hearts of the sufferers by poetic inspirations. And not only is the poet a comforter, but he has also the power of stirring a nation to action in times of crisis. Many times have the heads of dejected and worn-out nations been lifted with new hope and inspiration by the stirring words of a poem.

The poet has still another sphere in crystallizing the thoughts of his fellow men. It is this mission that is fulfilled by Rudyard Kipling. Referring to the disasters that have befallen British armies and particularly that when a large force of British soldiers were allowed to perish through the neglect of men in authority, Kipling voices the views of the nation in the following words: Our dead shall not return to us while Day and Night divide—

Never while the bars of sunset hold,  
But the idle-minded overlings who  
Quibbled while they died,  
Shall they thrust for high employments  
As of old?

Shall we only threaten and be angry for an hour?  
When the storm is ended shall we find  
How softly, but how swiftly, they have  
Sided back to power.  
By the favour and contrivance of their kind?

The 1918 man's suit is to be made without pockets, say the fashion makers. Most men would prefer leaving off the collar, or even the sleeves. Pockets are essential to the happiness, comfort and democracy of mankind.

The University of Illinois has decided that because of the war only football, basketball, track and baseball shall be the sports there this year. This is hard on the fireside athletes.

Keep business going, says Secretary McAdoo, for the kaiser would enjoy nothing more than a business depression and a panic in the United States. And business will keep going.

Former Czar Nicholas' home life must leave something to be desired, if he is really making all those attempts to escape that he is credited with.

The city firemen have given up checkers for knitting, and they find it equally exciting and more profitable.

## THE OPEN COLUMN

New Psychology and Food Supply.  
The address of President Wilbur made in Columbia should have a wide hearing in America. Comprehensive in conception, lucid in statement and delivered without a hesitation in the manner of his speech, it was an informing and constructive lecture of a high order.

On returning from the auditorium, it was remarked to the writer by his wife that "Many people will go from under the spell of that great speech to eat a big dinner." Too true. In place of translating the feelings kindled in them by the sober facts and startling predictions of the speech into the practical principle of action they will let these exquisite emotions evaporate like waste steam instead of being set to drive wheels.

During the last two or three decades, the new psychology, sometimes called the experimental psychology—a science of mental life which employs methods hitherto peculiar to the physical sciences, has become a recognized member of the family of sciences, and marks the victory of experimental science over the speculative and dogmatic. The new psychology is studied in the laboratory today, and Professor E. W. Scripture is the director of an elaborate psychological laboratory in Yale University and has published a work on "The New Psychology" and another on "Thinking, Feeling, Doing."

The late Professor William James of Harvard University gives one a fair idea of the doctrine and practical value of the new psychology, when he says: "Seize the very first opportunity to act on every resolution you make, and on every emotional prompting you may experience in the direction of the habits you aspire to gain. It is not in the moment of their forming, but in the moment of their producing motion effects that resolves and aspirations communicate the new 'set' to the brain. Novel reading, or theater going, or even music, can produce monsters in the way of people who feel but do not act. The remedy would be never to suffer one's self to have an emotion, say at a concert, without expressing it in some way. Let the expression be the least thing in the world, speaking generally to one's aunt, or giving up one's seat in a street car, if nothing more offers,—but let it not fail to take place!"

The reason one should not fail to translate emotions aroused at a war meeting by a great war speech into the practical principle of action is that passive impressions by being repeated as Bishop Butler points out in his Analogy, grow weaker, as is evidenced by the result of familiarity with danger, with the sight of distress, or with instances of mortality;

while the practical principle of action will strengthen one's motive for the progress of democracy. One will acquire a greater aptitude actively to assist the needy men in the trenches or in the hospitals. A feeling is a perilous phenomenon. If it is left passive it will harden the sensibilities and will deaden the conscience; but if transformed voluntarily into an action it will encourage the soldiers in France, and will prove a convincing effect on Prussianized Germany.

In the American people will breathe the spirit of Cromwell, Washington and Lincoln, and will not let their emotions pass off as a simple effluence, or be wasted in mere rhetoric, their conceptions of democracy will become broader and more commanding, and the food supply will become adequate to support ten millions of Americans in the trenches of Europe.

A fascination enchants the impossible; and as the war meetings and war news awaken emotions in the breasts of Americans, and they will transmute their feelings into voluntary actions, they will master the impossible, and will feed and clothe the ten millions of troops successfully. The bugbear of orthodoxy both in science and in the church has been a continuous hindrance to the progress of truth. It was declared by scientific men that it was impossible for a steamship to cross the Atlantic because she could not carry coal enough in her bunker to keep her engines going. But a steamship did cross the ocean, and brought with her the papers containing the scientific demonstration that it could not be done. The principles of the new psychology if acted upon heroically by the American people, will solve the food problem, and will win the victory of democracy.

LOUIS H. STINE.  
512 Maryland Place, Columbia.

## Daily Hoover Hint

## Corn Flake Roly Poly.

Into a bowl sift one and one-half cups of flour, add one cupful of whole wheat flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt and three-fourths cupful of chopped suet and enough cold water or milk to make a stiff dough. Turn out on a floured baking board, work lightly with the hands until free from cracks, then roll out into an oblong shape, one-fourth inch in thickness. Keep it as even at the edges as possible, and do not let it stick to the board. Wet round the edges of the pastry with cold water and then spread thickly with any preferred jam. Keep the jam one inch from the edge all round. Sprinkle one cupful

of cornflakes over the jam. Roll up, sealing the edges well together. Place in a well-greased casserole and brush over with milk or water. Mix one-half cupful of honey with one tablespoonful of butter substitute and two cupfuls of hot water. Pour this sauce over and around the roll and bake in a moderate oven for one hour. Sprinkle over with corn flakes and decorate with coconut and serve with hot milk.

## Cornmeal-Left-Over Meat.

Into a saucepan pour four cupfuls of boiling water or stock, add one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper and sift in one cupful of cornmeal. Boil for ten minutes, stirring constantly, and cook over hot water for one hour. Add one and one-half cupfuls of cold cooked meat cut in small pieces, and cook for thirty minutes longer. Pour into a wet bread pan and set in a cool place. When cold slice and serve cold or dip in flour and saute in hot fat or dip in fine breadcrumbs, beaten egg, breadcrumbs and fry.

## A Cabinet Man's War Cake.

If David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, eats cake in war time, why shouldn't you? You can and still keep your Hoover pledge if you will make your cake according to this recipe which Mrs. Houston sends to The People's Home Journal as her favorite war time recipe:

Two cupfuls of brown sugar, two

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